

A REVISION OF THE FUR MITES MYOBIIDAE (ACARINA) (SUITE).

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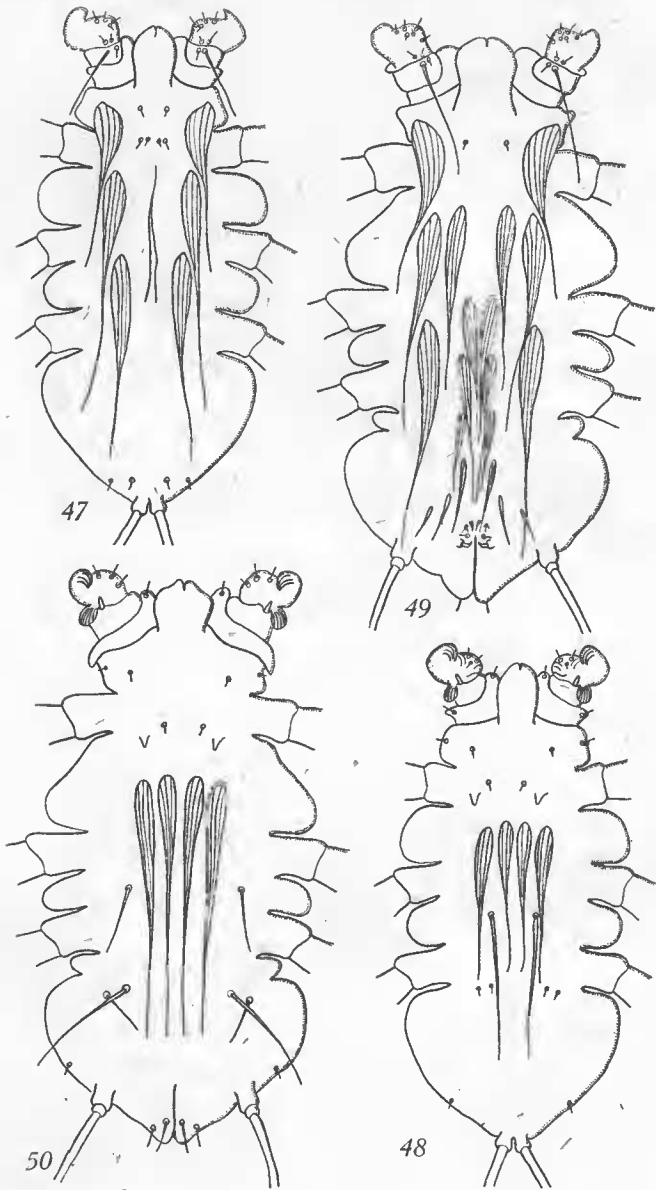
Radfordia trouessarti (Poppe, 1896).

Myobia trouessarti Poppe, 1896, *Zool. Anz.* **19** : 509, 347.

The male dorsum (fig. 47) has lateral spines I broad, foliate, striated, placed anterior to coxae II, extending to posterior edge of coxae III; lateral spines II posterior to coxae II, foliate, not as broad as preceding pair of spines, long, tapering, reaching almost to posterior end of body; lateral spines III level with coxae III, similar to preceding spines. Sub-median spines I anterior to level of lateral spines I; sub-median spines II level with anterior edge of coxae II. A transverse row of four spines lies anterior to the terminal bristles. The genital pore is not shown in Poppe's figure. Penis stout, tapering, extending from coxae IV to coxae II.

The male venter (fig. 48) has three pairs of small spines anterior to coxae II and a pair of triangular chitinized processes level with coxae II. Midway between coxae II and III there is a transverse row of four long, foliate, striated spines which extend to the posterior edge of coxae IV. Midway between coxae III and IV is a pair of long, tapering spines, not as broad as the preceding spines; level with coxae IV is a transverse line of four simple spines; on the posterior, lateral edge of the body is a pair of simple spines. According to Poppe's description tarsus II, has two short claws; tarsus III and IV each with a pair of unequal claws.

The female dorsum (fig. 49) has lateral spines I anterior to coxae II, foliate, striated, reaching coxae III; lateral spines II posterior to coxae II, long, foliate, striated and tapering to a long point level with the posterior edge of coxae IV; lateral spines III level coxae III, sub-similar to preceding spines, extending beyond coxae IV. Sub-median spines I slightly posterior to level of lateral spines I; sub-median spines II level with posterior edge of coxae II, extending to coxae IV, foliate, striated; sub-median spines III level with coxae III, not foliate; sub-median spines IV midway between coxae III and IV; sub-median spines V level with coxae IV; sub-median spines VI posterior to coxae IV. Flanking these externally and midway between coxae IV and posterior end



Radfordia trouessarti (Poppe, 1896).

Fig. 47, ♂ dorsum. — Fig. 48, ♂ venter. — Fig. 49, ♀ dorsum. — Fig. 50, ♀ venter.

of body is a line of four long spines, the external pair being the shorter. Anterior to the genital claws are six small spines; on the posterior end of body flanking the anus are two pairs of small spines.

The female venter (fig. 50) has two pairs of small spines anterior to coxae II; a third pair of spines between coxae II, also a pair of chitinized, triangular processes. Between coxae II and III there is a transverse row of four long, foliate, striated spines as in the male, free, distal ends extending to midway between coxae IV and the terminal bristles. Midway between coxae III and IV is a pair of long spines; level with posterior edge of coxae IV is a pair of long, stout spines flanked externally by a pair of shorter spines on the posterior edge of the body. On the caudal lobe between terminal bristles are four spines; a pair of spines on the posterior edge of body. Tarsus II with two equally stout claws; tarsus III and IV each with a pair of unequal claws.

Type host: Otter shrew (*Potamogale velox* Du Chaillu).

Type locality: Congo.

Measurements: ♂ 0,43 mm. × 0,19 mm.; ♀ 0,54 mm. × 0,28 mm.

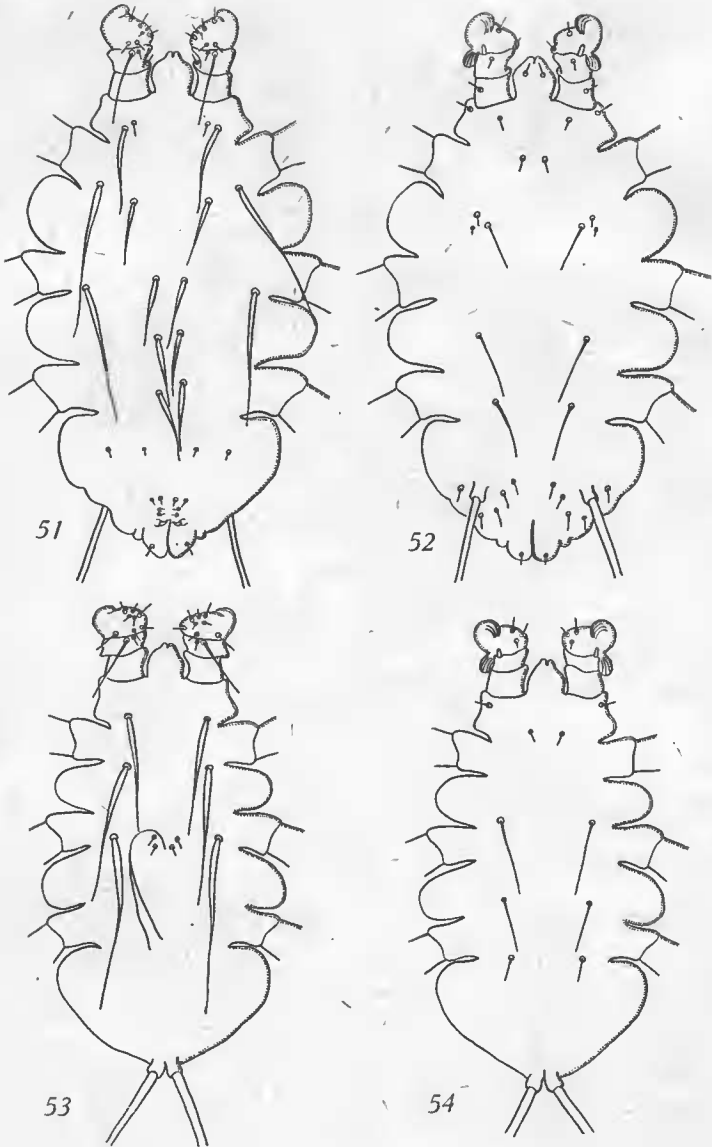
Remarks. In the Fahrenholz collection at the Museum. Cellc, Germany these slides are numbered ♂ N^o 368, ♀ n^o 370.

Radfordia michaeli (Poppe, 1896).

Myobia michaeli Poppe, 1896, *Zool. Anz.* 19 : 509, 346.

The female dorsum (fig. 51) has lateral spines I anterior to coxae II, long, simple, reaching beyond sub-median spines II; lateral spines II, level with posterior edge of coxae II, reaching, the middle of coxae III; lateral spines III level with middle of coxae III, extending to coxae IV; lateral spines IV placed between coxae IV and terminal bristles. Sub-median spines I level with lateral spines I, short, simple; sub-median spines II posterior to lateral spines II, long, stout, reaching the level of coxae III; sub-median spines III level with anterior edge of coxae III; sub-median spines IV midway between coxae III and IV; sub-median spines V between coxae IV; sub-median spines VI level with lateral spines IV, short, simple; sub-median spines VII midway between the line of four spines and terminal bristles. Genital pore flanked by the paired genital claws; anterior to the pore is a line of four small spines and a pair of spines; two spines are borne on the caudal lobe.

The female venter (fig. 52) has two pairs of spines anterior to coxae II; third pair of spines level with coxae II; between coxae II and III is a pair of long spines and an accessory pair of short spines; midway between coxae III and IV is a pair of long spines; level



Radfordia michaeli (Poppe, 1896).
Fig. 51, ♀ dorsum. — Fig. 52, ♀ venter. — Fig. 53, ♂ dorsum. — Fig. 54, ♂ venter.

with coxae IV is a pair of long spines. Between the terminal bristles there are two diverging rows, each of three spines; flanking the terminal bristles is a pair of spines close to the lateral edge of body. A pair of spines is placed at the posterior tip of body. Tarsus II, III and IV each with two long claws.

Poppe possessed only one example of the male which was in a bad state of preservation. The present figures and description are based upon the slide in the Fahrenholz collection.

The male dorsum (fig. 53) has lateral spines I anterior to coxae II, broad at base, extending to middle of coxae III; lateral spines II close to posterior edge of coxae II, extending to anterior edge of coxae IV; lateral spines III level with middle of coxae III, slightly longer than lateral spines II, extending beyond a point midway between coxae IV and posterior end of body. Genital pore level with coxae III, furnished with two pairs of spines. Penis stout, extending from posterior edge of coxae IV directed forwards to coxae III where it is bent inwards towards the genital pore.

The male venter (fig. 54) has but two pairs of spines anterior to coxae II; a pair of long spines anterior to coxae III; midway between coxae III and IV is a pair of spines; level with coxae IV is a pair of shorter spines. Tarsus II with two short, stout claws; tarsus III and IV each with two long claws.

Type host: A shrew (*Crocidura russula* Herman).

Type locality: Lemford, Germany.

Measurements: ♂ 0,33 mm. × 0,16 mm.; ♀ 0,45 mm × 0,25 mm.

Remarks. Poppe's description and figures have been checked, against the slides in the Fahrenholz collection in the Celle Museum, Germany and the figures herein presented are from the latter source. These specimens were collected from a shrew (*Crocidura araneus* L.) taken at Lemford, Germany in August, 1898 and numbered ♂ n^o 369, ♀ n^o 361.

(*A suivre*).